Store Och

see only of holding a faster though only a faster than the place of the control o

in the great avenues of trade; and on the return voyage from India the ports of California will be the half-way house.

Owing to the course which the winds make it necessary for yessels to pursue. Great Britain is nearer than we are by zen days sail and upwards to all the foreign markets of the world, except those of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Notwithstanding this advantage, we, by our superior energy as ship builders and ship sailers, have been coming up with her hand over fist, and he commercial race has now become neck and neck. She is a throat iatch shead. Only give us this highway lettoss the isthmus, and we shall turn the corner and at a single bound come out a clear full length shead. England will be distanced, and will then remain forever under loc. Tankee stern. A demand for goods takes place in the markets of China—advices are brought over in thirty days by the line of steamers that are soon to run between California and inhat empire—the magnetic telegraph takes up the intelligence, and instantly delivers it in the Atlante ports and on hoard the steamer bound for Europe. While that steamer is on the way, the American merchant has the goods, sends the invoice with the intelligence across the railroad to California; there it is delivered to he, sail steamer bound for China, and in a few days taking the goods, sends the invoice with the intelligence across the railroad to California; there it is delivered to he, sail steamer bound for China, and in a few days taking the goods, sends the invoice with the intelligence across the railroad to California; there it is delivered to he, sail steamer bound for China, and in a few days taking the goods, sends the invoice with the intelligence across the railroad to California; there it is delivered to he, sail steamer bound for China, and in a few days taking the goods, sends the hour, passes through the stungs canal, and reaches her destination thirty, forty, pally days before the Englishman can arrive there.

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resolution:

Resolved. That a special committee of seven be appointed by the president of the convention to collect and publish information, and to prepare a memorial to the Congress and people of the United States, upon the subject of increasing the incilities of intercourse between the Atlantic and Paci-

changes, and, situes, situes, and this convention, That it is the solved, in the opinion of this convention, That it is the solved, in the opinion of this convention, That it is the

Mahogany sofa, parier and rocking chairs

Do sideboard, bureaus, workstand, &c.

Do bookense and servetury, union chairs

Charry and maple bedsteads, washrande, &c.

White chamber see, constitute of French bedstea

wash closes, table, and four cottage clairs, face

Cane-back and other rocking and other chairs

Crandoles, solar, and hall lamps

Fanancies, solar, and hall lamps

Fanancies and control of the chairs

Fine Brussels and tagrain carpets, olicloths, &c.

Fine Brussels and tagrain carpets, olicloths, &c.

WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, GEORGE W. MUNFORD, WILLIAM MAXWELL, JAMES M. WICKHAM, THOMAS T. GILES, NATH'L M. MARTIN,

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until O'clock, a. m., on Monday, the 12th day of November next, formishing rations to the United States marines at the following tions for the year 1850, viz:

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, October 8, 184

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTIO
H On Tuesday, the 13th instant, we shall sell, at the house
cently occupied by Mr. Greenleaf, on G street, next to the corner

delphia a full and complets assortment of the newest and n'
ionable Dress Goods of the season, among which we nam
25 pieces rich changeable Satin de Chiness of every coentirely new shades:

15 pieces new styles figured Satin de Chines, of very reportation, and not to be found cleawhere in the Distri30 pieces rich figured Changeable Silka

10 do rich watered firsh Poplias

12 do small-checked Silka, low priced

5 do heavy black Gro de Rhines

20 do colored Marcelines, of every shade

50 do new styles Cashmere d'Ecosa

10 do Satin Damask Panama

25 do new styles Mousselines de Laine

30 do Lupin's best French Merinos, every shade

15 do high colored and low-priced Mousselines de La

10 do fels Silk Velvets, of all colors

5 do yard wide do do

Together with many other new and beautiful Dress Matnumerous to mention in an advertisement, but which be
pleased to show to hose who may favor us with a call.

In SHAWLS, kc, we name—

15 16 4 Scotch long Shawls, of entirely new designs, a

cheap

75 2-4 Scotch square Shawls

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution to the effect, that it is expedient in a military and commercial point of view, that the railroad be constructed from the Mississippi to the Pacific; that government should apply every facility within its constitutional power to that end, and that a route terminating at Memphis and San Diego is strongly indicated by climate, geographical and commercial relations, and centrality to the whole Union.

Judge Bowlin, of Mo., opposed, and Mr. Stanton, of Tenn, supported the resolution.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., proposed to substitute, that nothing now should be done more than to ask Congress for a survey of all the routes.

The discussion was continued by Woodward, Smith of Texas, and Hall of Illinois, when the convention adjourned for the day.

MEMPHIS, October 26.

Mr. Hall addressed the convention, commenting severeon Whitney's project as monopolizing in its character.

Mr. Easton, of Ky., said that Kentucky preferred Mem-

Mr. Easton, of Ky., said that Kentucky preferred Memphis as the eastern terminas.

Mr. Lee, of Tenn., spoke in favor of the southern route as the only practicable one for the road.

Prof. Forshay, of La., urged against all northern routes the severe winter and difficult mountain passes, and showed the advantages and cost of constructing roads from the Mississippi by the Passes Del Norte and the Gila to San Diego.

Prof. Maury, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that it is the duty of the general government to provide at an early period for the construction of a national railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

Resolved, That to facilitate the accomplishment of this object, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the

road; and in making the location that route should be selected which is easiest of access, best calculated to subserve the purposes of national defence, most convenient to the people of, and as far as practicable central to the United States, and upon which a railroad can be constructed on the cheapest and best terms.

Resolved, That to carry into effect the object of the first resolution, in the opinion of this convention, the public lands of the United States constitute a legitimate and proper

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1849.

Official, yet false, accusations against the late admi

gus and Mosquito questions, and it seemed to be clear from the tone of the administration press that Mr. Clay-ton did not intend to maintain the Monroe declaration, but would avoid its enforcement, or directly and posi-tively repudiate and abandon it, the Republic endeavored tively repudiate and abandon it, the Republic endeavored to shield the administration from the consequences of such repudiation and abandonment by insinuations, intended to produce the belief that Mr. Polk and Mr. these interrogatories as utter fabrications. We are happy Buchanan had not discharged their duty, but had left that we are sustained by the late distinguished Secretary Nicaragua to her fate. The treaty of Mr. Hise, (the of State to the entire extent of our denial. Mr. Buchan charge sent to Central America by Mr. Polk,) which ac- an we know has no reason to apprehend the publication quired for us important treaty rights in Nicaragua, and of all his correspondence and acts, and a fair accounted especially in that portion of Nicaragua which is claimed what he "did and what he did not do." We chalfor the pretended King of Mosquito by the English gov-for the pretended King of Mosquito by the English gov-lenge Mr. Clayton to have published (if he de-ernment, was a formidable obstacle to the efforts of the uninor organ. The Monroe declaration, which torbids nization in America by European monarchical nations, applies to the whole continent but Mr. Hise's treaty, by acquiring for us treaty rights in Nicararua, comes in aid of that declaration as far as Nicaragua is concerned, and gives us a perfect and absolute right, and his motives and reputation maligned—the minor independent of all rights acquired from policy, necessity, or self-defence, to protect that State from which we hold those treaty rights, and upon whose security they depend, from all encroachments upon her territory, and small, had been restrained by this rule from misreputation. no matter from what quarter they may come. But the resentations, in various ways, detracting from his pur minor organ relies upon the declaration contained in a decessor, and from Mr. Polk, as to their conduct in the speech of the Supreme Director of Nicaragua, to the effect that the advances made to Mr. Polk's administration and of personal delicacy, does not apply to the case a by the government of Nicaragua had not been properly met. We do not know that the Supreme Director of organ falsifies that course. We have not sought to "specified in the supreme Director of organ falsifies that course. Nicaragua was correctly reported, nor are we informed as to what he expected Mr. Polk to do; but he knew, and Mr. Clayton knew, and the minor organ knew—if, ndeed, it is in the confidence of Mr. Clayton-that Mr. Polk's administration was not liable to the shadow of a ness, as disclosed by their own organs. Nor charge of having looked with coldness on the English encroachments on the territory of Nicaragua. The Supreme Director knew, when he made his speech to Mr. chap
75 9-4 Scottch square Shawis, of churchy new designs, and ver
chap
75 9-4 Scottch square Shawis
25 16-4 rich real Cashmere long Shawis, also very cheap
15 9-4 real cashmere square Shawis
15 19-4 Hungarian plaid Searis
Also daily expected a large lot of Prench Cloaks, Visites, Mantilias, &c., of which notice will be given as soon as received.
Nov. 6—4wif P. H. HOOE & CO.

VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT. Squier, that at that very time a treaty had been concluded, we have adduced the testimony of such whig presses by which the government of the United States had acuired, for such a company as she might incorporate, the privilege of making an Oceanic communication in Nica-ragua, a part of which must pass through the Mosquito territory, and had thereby committed herself to maintain the rights of Nicaragua to her territory, and especially to

territory, and had thereby committed herself to maintain the rights of Nicaragua to her territory, and especially to that portion of her territory to which the English government sets up a pretended claim for the pretended King of the New York Herald. We may have alluded inc ment sets up a pretended claim for the pretended King of the New York Herald. We may have alluded income Mosquito. The Supreme Director knew these things, dentally, on more than one occasion, to the Republic, by mean that Mr. Polk should have guarantied the territo- tended to be adopted by Mr. Clayton as to these que rial rights of Nicaragua, without asking in consideration therefor any special privileges as to the Oceanic commu nication; for his remarks, if founded upon any other idea, must evidently be unfounded. Mr. Hise's treaty made it the duty of the United States not only to sustain the Monroe declaration by preventing European colonithe Monroe declaration by preventing European colonization in Nicaragua, but it acquired, as we have before said, rights in Nicaragua which made it our unavoidable duty to protect that State from every species of encroachsaid, rights in Nicaragua which made it our unavoidable duty to protect that State from every species of encroachment on her territorial rights on the Mosquito coast. Mr. We would not disparage or underrate the minor organ the least. We desire it should get full credit. Its voc Clayton knew these things, also, when he was permitting that organ of the administration which did not authoritatively commit him, to exhaust every artifice to induce the belief that Mr. Polk's administration had abandoned the Monroe declaration and Nicaragua at the same time. But Mr. Clayton knew more than what Mr. Hise's weighty and grave concerns of whigery it has light to treaty informed him of. He knew that the late administration is scandalized to the major organ, which under the major organ, which under Mosquito coast, and that it did all it properly could do to fully. We might cite, as an instance, the prevent those encroachments, and to let Great Britain know that they would not be allowed. Mr. Clayton, spain to receive a "diplomatic agent" or ple now that Congress is about to meet, when papers can be at Havana as a cosus belli. called for, will not dare to deny these things; and yet he We have condemned Mr. Clayton's conduct a has permitted his presses to defend him by innuendos and insinuations that the facts we have stated were unfounded and untrue. Mr. Clayton's eager desire to build up a declaration published by his own friends. We allude it

vestigation "inconsistent with the public interests." The spirit which actuates the administration, and the disreputable quibbling which it resorts to on this subject, is plainly manifest in the following article which ap

peared in the Republic on Thursday last : Mr. BUCHANAN AND NICARAGUA.-We find in the Baltimore Republican the following passage of a letter from Washington, which is copied into the foreign metropolitas organ. It seems that during the recent visit of Mr. Buchan

versation with him, to put the question, whether the late cabinet of Mr. Pott, of which he was a men ber, took eny action in the Nicaragua affair? or if they had abulked it, as the Republic and other opposition journals had as seried? He promptly replied that the late cabinet had acted; and although he was not at liberty to say what that action was, he had no doubt that when the whole matter was brought before the country, as he hoped it would be shortly, it would be found to redound greatly to the honor of the late administration."

The decorous reserve of the ex-Secretary on this subject is thus indirectly commended by the foreign organ. It seems that Mr. Buchanan did not deem it proper or prudent to declare the action of the late cabinet on a matter still under negotiation; and this is all right in the eyes of coofocoism. But in its efforts to embarrass the present administration, and it possible prevent their satisfactory adjustment of this important question, the foreign organ thinks it decent to make all manner of statements and insinuations in regard to the action of President Taylor in the premises. The action of a defunct cabinet must not be inquired into—the people must take upon trust the assertion that they did not "skulk." But the action of the present cabinet must be spied and pried into—picked up from the giving-court of hostile letter-writers, and the greater of the present of

We have no doubt that Mr. Buchanan used the las guage which is attributed to him by the Baltimore Republican, and Mr. Clayton's cheek must have been tinge with a blush of shame when he saw it. Mr. Buchanan conduct had been falsely represented and maligned by the administration presses. With characteristic delicacy towards his successor, he forbore to defend himself. Yet that successor permitted, if he did not instigate, the charges against Mr. Buchanan, while he withheld from the public the evidence which would have branded those charge as false and utterly unfounded. The Republic was, we believe, the first journal in whose columns the insinua-tions against Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan appeared, yet it does not, now that Congress is about to convene, dare to deny the truth of Mr. Buchanan's declaration made in Baltimore. It tacitly swallows all the insinuations it recently nade to the contrary, as untruths, while it refuses to make made to the contrary, as untruths, while it refuses to make an open and manly retraction—freferring rather to divert attention from its unenviable position by assailing us for seeking to enlighten the public on the Nicaragua question. It is not supposed that it will want audacity to re-

patriots of 1845-'6 in Congress sustained the pretension of Great Britain, and constrained the adoption of the treaty of 1846 by their factious and un-American courses in refusing to sustain President Polk. The minor organic has heretofore repeatedly interrogated this press as a particular acts of neglect, imputed by it to the late admir left the State Department, does not feel that he is "at liberty" (from delicacy to his successor) to go into particulars as to his own conduct on these questi-unsettled—though that conduct has been misrepre assertion is but a trick to draw off public from the conduct of the administration in the New York Tribune, and the Courier and Enquire, and the National Intelligencer, and Philadelphia North American, claimed to be the most respectable of that party, as to what has been said and done, and what would tions, for we presumed that was to be derived me authentically from the Intelligencer, as we imagin everybody in this city pretty well und time the relative degree of standing and influence of the presess with the present administration, with Mr. Clay ton, with the whig party, and, we may add, with the

the accusation of "backing out" and "squatting" by the late administration, as to Oregon, in the face of the pub-lic records showing that Mr. Clayton and his whig com-

"We have the authority of a gent stating that Mr. Clayton, in a recent

ident to withhold them. A democratic Senate may profit Ta alian on Devent auch a reserved pestered, and perplexed "sixteen hours a day" by whit office beggars, making him "a most miserable man, in a most miserable office," as we are informed he callship-

The Republic says we "want to prevent an AMICA-BLE ADJUSTMENT of this important question." "We thank thee, —, for that word." "Amicable adjusment" is the phrase, is it? Mark! all we have content for IS THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MONROE AND POL is the head and front of our offending. Mr. Claytos "amicably adjust" that declaration away, to concilis Great Britain. "Amicably adjust," forsooth! This is new phrase in whig diplomacy for ABANDONMENT; or, borrow the classic word of the Republic, "aquatum We shall not fail to keep the people advised of the pr grees of the intended "amicable adjustment" of the pris ciples of the Monroe and Polk declarations by Mr. M. Clayton.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia No American; which, for sundry sufficient considerati the subservient mouthpiece and echo of the opini the Secretary of State :

The Washington Union gravely announces that "is reign of political mountebanks is over." To have been fall explicit, the Union should have added that the reign after said ceased on the 4th of March last, when the braggar who had blustered in favor of 53 40, and seeaked down a 49, were driven out of office by an indignant people.

That same North American, and the whole whig paradvocating the claims of England to the Territory of O liance with our rival and antagonist, a settlement of the dispute upon the line of 40 deg. The traitors—the with presses and leaders—thus, by their treachery, compelled the "braggarts" (democrats) to surrender to our old et emy the just claims of our country; and it is under at circumstances that the Philadelphia organ boasts of the victory of its friends in this disgraceful matter. The

We wish the whig presses could agree with themselve upon the character of our complaints against the administration. One press asserts that we are reckless and is rious about its proscription. Another—as, for example that most decent and exemplary print, the Philadelphia News—speaks of our "pitcous "whiting" over the possible removal of Mr. Edwards. Neither of these character truly represents our feelings. We are indignant, but no furious; and we score the very supposition of our whiting over the victims of ministerial projections.